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every fortnight for the Northern Islands, will end her voyage and begin her return trip at St. Thomas, Danish West Indies.

The quarantine authorities of Barbados have just received a dispatch from Grenada, dated March 9, in which it is reported that 8 additional cases of smallpox have developed in the same district (St. Andrews Parish) since February 23, the date of the last report.

A letter from Antigua, dated the 3d instant, says that the British Leeward Islands have not quarantined against Grenada, owing to the frankness of the Grenada authorities in giving information relative to smallpox on that island, and to the fact that all of the cases have been confined to one district.

A report received from St. Croix, Danish West Indies, on the 11th instant, says that the Danish West Indies have not established a quarantine against Grenada, the boarding and inspection of all vessels from foreign ports, as heretofore, being sufficient.

Letters from Martinique, dated March 4 and 13, say that the governor of Martinique has ordered a fourteen-day quarantine with disinfection against Grenada; that the sanitary authorities have been given power to impose quarantine measures, if they see fit, against localities not quarantining against Grenada; and that a quarantine of fourteen days, voyage included, with disinfection, has recently been ordered against Para, Brazil, because of the existence there of plague, yellow fever, and smallpox.

Owing to the precautions taken by the sanitary authorities in Colon, Republic of Panama, this island has not declared a quarantine against Colon on account of the existence of yellow fever there, notwithstanding the islands of Martinique and of Guadeloupe have done so.

The general health of this port continues good; no quarantinable diseases have been reported.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND
CITIES—YEARLY AND MONTHLY.

AFRICA—*Sierra Leone*.—Two weeks ended February 17, 1905. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 39. No deaths from contagious diseases.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales*—*Newcastle*.—Month of January, 1905. Estimated population, 50,600. Total number of deaths, 50, including enteric fever 2, and 3 from tuberculosis.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara*—*Georgetown*.—Four weeks ended January 28, 1905. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 200, including 14 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*British Columbia*—*Victoria*.—Month of February, 1905. Estimated population, 21,000. Total number of deaths, 14, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CUBA—*Habana*.—Month of February, 1905. Estimated population, 275,000. Total number of deaths 413, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 3, measles 2, grippe 11, and 87 from tuberculosis.

DUTCH GUIANA—*Paramaribo*.—Month of February, 1905. Estimated population, 33,003. Total number of deaths, 65. No contagious diseases reported.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended March 4, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 17.1 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,609,377.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended February 25, 1905. Estimated population, 286,799. Total number of deaths, 187, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 2, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, smallpox 1, whooping cough 12, and 14 from phthisis pulmonalis.

London.—One thousand five hundred and thirty-five deaths were registered during the week, including measles 34, scarlet fever 14, diphtheria 20, whooping cough 34, enteric fever 5, and 8 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 17.1 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,128 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 4 from diphtheria, 7 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, 5 from whooping cough, and 5 from diarrhea.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended March 4, 1905, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 27.0 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo, viz, 4.8, and the highest in Kilkenny, viz, 44.2, per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 232 deaths were registered, including diphtheria 2, measles 3, diarrhea 3, and 53 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended March 4, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 17.4 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,749,917. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 10.2, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 20.1, per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 582, including diphtheria 3, measles 8, scarlet fever 2, and 27 from whooping cough.

HAWAII—*Honolulu*.—Month of February, 1905. Estimated population, 39,306. Total number of deaths, 66, including enteric fever 1, and 12 from tuberculosis.

JAMAICA—*Kingston*.—Month of February, 1905. Estimated population, 52,475. Total number of deaths, 129, including 18 from phthisis pulmonalis.

JAPAN—*Nagasaki*.—Ten days ended February 10, 1905. Estimated population, 154,727. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria reported.

Ten days ended February 20, 1905. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria reported.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended February 25, 1905. Estimated population, 197,070. Total number of deaths, 228, including diphtheria 1, and 1 from enteric fever.

SPAIN—*Cadiz*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 69,382. Total number of deaths, 183, including enteric fever 1, measles 1, smallpox 1, and 21 from tuberculosis.

Corunna.—Month of February, 1905. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 118, including diphtheria 2, measles 1, and 21 from tuberculosis.

WEST INDIES—*St. Thomas*.—Two weeks ended March 3, 1905. Estimated population, 11,012. Total number of deaths, 3. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 31, 1904, to March 31, 1905.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from American Consuls through the Department of State, and from other sources.]

[For reports received from June 25 to December 30, 1904, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 30, 1904.]

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 31-Feb. 7		7	
Calcutta	Nov. 19-Feb. 28		1,043	
Russian Empire:				
Alexandropol District	Nov. 23-Dec. 7	3		
Astrakhan Province	Nov. 23-Jan. 8	9		
Etshniadsin District	Nov. 23-Dec. 7	35	28	
Jelisavetpol District	Nov. 22-26	32		
Kuba District	Nov. 21-Dec. 1	20	14	
Nachitshevan District	Nov. 23-29	213	152	
Nowobajazet District	Nov. 23-Dec. 7	18	12	
Samara Province	Nov. 23-Dec. 21	180		
Saratov Province	Nov. 23-Jan. 23	78	35	
Sharuro-Daralageski District	Nov. 23-Dec. 7	725	618	
Uralsk	Nov. 1-Feb. 10			Epidemic. One new case.
Trans-Caspian territory and Central Asia—				
Askabad	Dec. 8-21	6		
Kaachka	Dec. 27	1		
Serachs	Nov. 23-Dec. 14	51	27	
Tashkent	Dec. 8-31	29	19	
Trans-Caucasia—				
Baku	Nov. 14-Feb. 10	416	317	
Batum	Dec. 1-7	3		
Lenkoran	Dec. 8-28	251	226	
Erivan	Dec. 1-Jan. 30	1,057	695	
Tiflis	Nov. 23-29	4		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Dec. 11-17		1	
Turkey (general)	Nov. 28-Jan. 28	712	570	Jan. 1-Dec. 26, 1904: 10,466 cases, 9,192 deaths.
Bagdad	Nov. 20-28	1	3	
Ravandouz	Nov. 20-Dec. 19	220	196	
Van	Jan. 2-28	131	62	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Para	Dec. 1-Jan. 31		59	
Pernambuco	Nov. 1-15		1	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 7-Feb. 26	61	17	
Cuba:				
Habana	Jan. 6	3	2	From Austrian ss. Dora from La Guaira and Colon.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Jan. 1-Feb. 28		30	
Mexico:				
Oaxaca— (Juchitan and Tehuantepec.)	Dec. 18-Feb. 11	7	1	
Veracruz— (Coatzacoalcos, Tuxtla, and Veracruz.)	Dec. 11-Feb. 18	8	4	
Yucatan— Merida	Jan. 15-Feb. 11	3	1	